



US006336104B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Walker et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,336,104 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 1, 2002**(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
PROVIDING AND PROCESSING
INSTALLMENT PLANS AT A TERMINAL**JP 5242363 9/1993
WO WO 97/35441 9/1997**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**(75) **Inventors:** Jay S. Walker, Ridgefield; James A. Jorasch, Stamford; Andrew S. Van Luchene, Norwalk, all of CT (US)(73) **Assignee:** Walker Digital, LLC, Stamford, CT (US)(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

"Buy now, pay later (damark International, Jackson and Perkins"; Feb. 1993, Catalog Age, v10, n2, p14(1); Dialog file 148, Accession No. 06384198.*

Penny; Payments on the 'Net? How many? How safe? ABA Banking Journal v87, n11, pp. 46-54; Dialogue, file: 268, Account#00275341, Nov. 1995.*

Arend "Debit frenzy? Not quite, but getting there (debit card management)"; ABA Journal vol. 86, No. 4 pp. 57-8; Dialog File 2, Accession No. 4691596, Apr. 1994.*

(List continued on next page.)

(21) **Appl. No.:** 09/264,379(22) **Filed:** Mar. 5, 1999**Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) Division of application No. 08/946,508, filed on Oct. 7, 1997, now Pat. No. 6,064,987, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/920,116, filed on Aug. 26, 1997, which is a continuation of application No. 08/822,709, filed on Mar. 21, 1997.

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** G06F 17/60(52) **U.S. Cl.** 705/38; 705/35; 705/39; 705/40; 705/30; 705/26; 705/27(58) **Field of Search** 705/38, 30, 34, 705/35, 39, 40, 26, 27; 380/4, 23, 24, 25(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**3,573,747 A 4/1971 Adams et al. 340/172
4,108,361 A 8/1978 Krause 235/375
4,323,770 A 4/1982 Dieulot et al. 235/375

(List continued on next page.)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTSEP 512413 4/1992
JP 600251498 * 5/1984
JP 263670 * 10/1989
JP 89263670 * 10/1989
JP 405020525 A * 1/1993*Primary Examiner*—Eric W. Stamber*Assistant Examiner*—Romain Jeanty(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Dean P. Alderucci(57) **ABSTRACT**

A central controller receives from a POS terminal a purchase price and a financial account identifier. The financial account identifier specifies a financial account, such as a credit card account. The central controller, in turn, generates one or more installment plan identifiers defining installment plans for payment of the purchase price. The installment plan identifiers are based on the purchase price and/or the financial account identifier. For example, certain accounts or certain high purchase prices may merit preferred installment plans. The installment plan identifiers are transmitted to the POS terminal. A purchaser at the POS terminal selects whether he would like to pay for his purchase in installments and, if so, using which installment plan. The POS terminal generates a selection signal indicative of whether to accept any of the installment plans, and transmits the selection signal to the central controller. The central controller receives the selection signal. If the selection signal indicates acceptance of any installment plan, use of the accepted installment plan for the financial account is authorized. Thereafter, bills are generated which reflect installment charges to be paid.

24 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets

54

	CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 136	PURCHASE PRICE 138	TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER 140	INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER 142	NUMBER OF PAYMENTS MADE 144	INSTALLMENT AMOUNT 146
130	1111-3333-3333- 3333	221.47	118271	A	9	\$20.09
132	1111-2222-2222- 2222	482.61	128497	A	4	\$43.79
134	1111-1111-1111- 1111	435.97	130456	B	0	\$21.14

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,494,197 A	1/1985	Troy et al.	364/412
4,500,880 A	2/1985	Gomersall et al.	340/825
4,669,730 A	6/1987	Small	273/138
4,677,553 A	6/1987	Roberts et al.	364/412
4,689,742 A	8/1987	Troy et al.	364/412
4,723,212 A	2/1988	Mindrum et al.	364/401
4,760,247 A	7/1988	Keane et al.	235/454
4,815,741 A	3/1989	Small	273/138
4,825,045 A	4/1989	Humble	235/383
4,839,507 A	6/1989	May	235/381
4,854,590 A	8/1989	Jolliff et al.	273/138
4,859,838 A	8/1989	Okiharu	235/383
4,882,473 A	11/1989	Bergeron et al.	235/380
4,908,761 A	3/1990	Tai	364/401
4,910,672 A	3/1990	Off et al.	364/405
4,922,522 A	5/1990	Scanlon	379/95
4,937,853 A	6/1990	Brule et al.	379/96
4,947,028 A *	8/1990	Gorog	235/380
4,948,174 A	8/1990	Thomson et al.	283/58
4,973,952 A	11/1990	Malec et al.	340/825
4,982,337 A	1/1991	Burr et al.	364/479
4,993,714 A	2/1991	Golightly	273/138
5,056,019 A	10/1991	Schultz et al.	364/405
5,119,295 A	6/1992	Kapur	364/412
5,128,862 A	7/1992	Mueller	364/405
5,132,914 A	7/1992	Cahlander et al.	364/478
5,172,328 A	12/1992	Cahlander et al.	364/478
5,173,851 A	12/1992	Off et al.	364/401
5,177,342 A	1/1993	Adams	235/379
5,192,854 A	3/1993	Counts	235/375
5,201,010 A	4/1993	Deaton et al.	382/7
5,216,595 A	6/1993	Protheroe	364/412
5,220,501 A *	6/1993	Lawlor et al.	380/24
5,223,698 A	6/1993	Kapur	235/375
5,231,569 A	7/1993	Myatt et al.	364/408
5,239,165 A	8/1993	Novak	235/375
5,243,515 A	9/1993	Lee	364/401
5,245,533 A	9/1993	Marshall	364/401
5,262,941 A	11/1993	Saladin et al.	364/408
5,274,547 A	12/1993	Zoffel et al.	364/408
5,283,731 A	2/1994	Lalonde et al.	364/401
5,287,268 A	2/1994	McCarthy	364/405
5,297,031 A	3/1994	Guterman et al.	364/408
5,302,811 A	4/1994	Fukatsu	235/381
5,309,355 A	5/1994	Lockwood	364/401
5,353,218 A	10/1994	De Lapa et al.	364/401
5,353,219 A	10/1994	Mueller et al.	364/405
5,371,796 A	12/1994	Avarne	380/23
5,380,991 A	1/1995	Valencia et al.	235/383
5,383,113 A *	1/1995	Kight et al.	705/40
RE34,915 E	4/1995	Nichtberger et al.	364/401
5,420,606 A	5/1995	Begum et al.	345/156
5,459,306 A	10/1995	Stein et al.	235/383
5,481,094 A	1/1996	Suda	235/383
5,504,475 A	4/1996	Houdou et al.	340/825.35
5,510,979 A	4/1996	Moderi et al.	364/405
5,572,653 A	11/1996	DeTemple et al.	395/501
5,581,064 A	12/1996	Riley et al.	235/383
5,592,375 A	1/1997	Salmon et al.	395/207
5,592,376 A	1/1997	Hodroff	395/214
5,602,377 A	2/1997	Beller et al.	235/462
5,611,052 A	3/1997	Dykstra et al.	395/238
5,612,868 A	3/1997	Off et al.	364/214
5,615,269 A	3/1997	Micali	380/49
5,620,079 A	4/1997	Molbak	194/217
5,621,201 A	4/1997	Langhans et al.	235/380
5,621,640 A	4/1997	Burke	395/214
5,632,010 A	5/1997	Briechele et al.	345/1
5,664,115 A	9/1997	Fraser	705/37
5,665,953 A	9/1997	Mazzamuto et al.	235/383

5,699,528 A *	12/1997	Hogan	705/40
5,715,314 A *	2/1998	Payne et al.	380/24
5,724,424 A *	3/1998	Gifford	380/24
5,727,249 A *	3/1998	Pollin	705/40
5,754,655 A *	5/1998	Hughes et al.	380/24
5,809,144 A *	9/1998	Sirbue et al.	380/25
5,832,459 A *	11/1998	Cameron et al.	705/26
5,878,405 A	3/1999	Grant et al.	705/39
5,903,879 A	5/1999	Mitchell	705/38
6,064,987 A	5/2000	Walker et al.	705/38

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

South Carolina Business Journal "It might be time to revisit customer's payment options"; vol. 15 Issue 4, p10, May 1996.*

Mary; "Buy now, pay later deals may be see you paying much more than you planned"; Research Investment, Sep. 1987.*

Terry J. Engle; Increasing Confirmation Response Rates: Prenotifications, Monetary Incentives and Addresses Differences, Apr. 1985.*

Potesman; "There are options available if you can't pay IRS what you owe"; Los Angeles Business Journal, v18, n15, p21(1). Dialog File 148, Accession No. 08982980, Apr. 1996.*

Dialog File 47, Accession No. 02586275 "Paying for college on the installment plan"; Changing Times, v38, p37, Nov. 1984.*

Fickenscher; "Start-up card outfit has installment plan for hospital bills"; American Banker v160, n139, p12. Dialog File 148, Accession No. 08023630, Jul. 1995.*

Oetzel "More than what's coming to you; many executives can earn significant extra pay"; Credit Union Executive, v30, n2, p16(5). Dialog File 148, Accession No. 04610899, Aug. 1990.*

"Cap Town", Reuters, Nov. 8, 1979.

"Save the Mark", Financial Times (London), Section I; Men & Matters; p. 12, Feb. 1, 1993.

Cook, Louise, "Consumer Watch: Clip, Snip, Save", The Associated Press, Section: Business News, Mar. 12, 1984.

"Paying for College on the Installment Plan", Gale Group Magazine, Changing Times, V38, p. 37 (4), ISSN: 0009-1434, Nov. 1984.

Greene, Jan, "Farm Bills Please Assn.; National Grocers Association", Supermarket News, Section: vol. 35; p. 6, ISSN: 0039-5803, Dec. 23, 1985.

"POS Spectrum: A Lottery Looks to POS for Growth", POS News, Section: vol. 5, No. 7; p. 8 ISSN: 0896-6230 ; CODEN: BHORAD.

Kuttner, Robert, "Computers May Turn the World on into One Big Commodities Pit", Business Week, Section: Economic Viewpoint; No. 3123; p. 17, Sep. 11, 1989.

Schrage, Michael, "An Experience in Economic Theory; Labs Testing Real Markets", Los Angeles Times News Service, The Record, Section: Business; p. B01, Nov. 26, 1989.

"More Than What's Coming to You", The Gale Group, Summer 1990.

"Let's Play the Cash Register Receipts Lottery", The New York Times, Section 1; p. 30; col. 4; Editorial Desk, Dec. 25, 1990 Late Edition-Final.

Del Rosso, Laura, Marketel Says it Plans to Launch Air Fare 'Auction' in June; Marketel International Inc., Travel Weekly, Apr. 29, 1991, Section: vol. 50; No. 34; p. 1; ISSN: 0041-2082.

- "Philips Offer Customers Financing Through Citicorp; Philips Medical Systems North America, Citicorp North America Inc.", *Health Industry Today*, Jun. 1991, Section: vol. 54; No. 6; p. 4 ISSN: 0745-4678.
- Pelline, Jeff, "Travelers Bidding on Airline Tickets SF Firm Offers Chance for Cut Rate-Fares", *The San Francisco Chronicle*, Aug. 19, 1991 Final Edition, Section: News; p. A4.
- "Book It! The Began Taking Bids by Fax Through a Toll-Free Telephone Line", *Travel Weekly*, Mar. 12, 1992.
- Del Rosso, Laura, "Ticket-Bidding Firm Closes Its Doors; Marketel International; Brief", *Travel Weekly*, Mar. 12, 1992, Section: vol. 51; N. 21; p. 1; ISSN: 0041-2082.
- "Coupons Get Serious; Supermarkets Use Barcodes to Prevent Misredemptions", *Information Access Company, A Thomson Corporation Company*, Oct., 1992, Section: vol. 68; No. 10; p. 68; ISSN: 0193-1199.
- McAllister, Liane, "Planning for Christmas Profits (Includes 26 Ways to Sell Christmas)", *The Gale Group*, May 1993, Gifts & Decorative Accessories, vol. 94, No. 5, p. 46.
- "Winn-Dixie/The Salvation Army Reports Contributions for War Against Hunger", *PR Newswire*, Jun. 10, 1993, Section: Financial News.
- Jones, Jeanne, "Data Readers Streamline Management; Scanner Technology Aids Retailers as Well as Plants, Wholesalers", *The Houston Post*, Jun. 26, 1994 Final Edition, Section: Business, p. D1.
- Fiorini, Phillip, "No Place for Penny? Smallest Coins Doesn't Make Cents to Some", *USA Today*, Jul. 29, 1994 Final Edition, Section: News; p. 1A.
- Smith, Allison, "Survey of UK Consumer Credit and Asset Finance", *Financial Times*, Nov. 3, 1994, Section: p. VI.
- Andreoli, Tom, "Cash Machines Offer a Whole Lotto Money for Withdrawal; an unfortunate Juxtaposition; Block that Metaphor! Something Street Talk; Fishy in Springfield; State Street Sears? Champion as Underdog; a Whole Language Graduate", *Crain's Chicago Business*, Jun. 19, 1995, Section: News p. 8.
- "Spain: BBV Launches New Card", *Card International*, Jun. 22, 1995, Section: p. 5.
- Fickenscher, Lisa, "Start-Up Card Outfit has Installment Plan for Hospital Bills", *The Gale Group*, Jul. 21, 1995, Section: American Banker, vol. 160, No. 139, p. 12.
- Jim Knippenberg, "Pss! Will Local Radio Empires Strike Back?", *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, Jul. 23, 1995 All Editions, Section: Tempo, p. F01.
- Lunt, Penny, "Payments on the Net? How Many, How Safe", *Banking Journal*, Nov. 1995, vol. 87, No. 11, pp. 46-54.
- Poteshman, Mel, "There are Options Available if You Can Pay the IRS What You Owe", *Los Angeles Business Journal*, Apr. 8, 1996, vol. 18, No. 15, p. 21.
- "Cyberbid", 1996.
- Avery, Robert B., "Credit Risk, Credit Scoring, and Performance of Home Mortgages", *Banking Information Source*, Jul. 1996, vol. 82, No. 7, pp. 621-648.
- Hadley, Kimberly "Pastors Praying Anti-Arson Effort Will Burn Bias", *The Nashville Banner*, Jul. 26, 1996, Section: News, p. A13.
- Gapper, John. "Natwest Reports Rise in Bad Debt", *Financial Times*, Jul. 31, 1996, London Edition 3, Section: News: UK p. 09.
- "Lynx Technology: Lynx to Provide Business Leasing Programme", *M2 Presswire*, Aug. 9, 1996.
- "Towards a Dream Market", *Financial Times*, Sep. 4, 1996, Section: Survey-FT IT; p. 03.
- Bonnici, Joseph, "Consumer Issues in Coupon Sage: An Exploratory Analysis", *Journal of Applied Business Research*, Winter 1996/1997, Section: vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 31-40.
- Lucas, Peter, "Getting Around Recurring Payments", *Banking Information Source*, Jan. 1997, vol. 9, No. 10, pp. 52-57.
- "Opinion: X-Press Betting", Feb. 7, 1997, *La Fleur's Lottery World*, p. 4.
- "Mobil Claims to Have the Key to Speedy Card Transactions", *Banking Information Source*, Mar. 1, 1997, Credit Card News, Newsletter Article.
- Hisey, Pete, "The Money Making Side of Sears", Mar. 1997, *Credit Card Management*, Journal Article, vol. 9, No. 12, p. 24-30.
- Singletary, Michelle, "Electronic World, Unchecked Problem? U.S. Move to Paperless Payments Raises Worries About Those Who Don't Use Banks", *The Washington Post*, Mar. 4, 1997, Section: Financial; p. C01.
- "Avco Financial Services", (<http://www.homefurnish.com/nhfa/avco.htm>), May 23, 1997.
- "Products and Services", (<http://catalinamktg.com/prod-cdir.htm>), Thursday May 29, 1997.
- Teresa Riordan, "Patents; A Novel Approach to Making a Better Spermicide Harks Back to Some Old Fashion Methods", *The New York Times*, Jun. 9, 1997, Section D, p. 2, col. 1; Business/Financial Desk.
- Nairn, Geoff, "The Key to Your Identity", *Financial Times*, Jul. 15, 1997, Section: Technology; p. 12.
- The United Computer Exchange, "How it All Works", Download Date Jul. 23, 1997.
- "Classifieds2000: The Internet Classifieds", (<http://www.classifieds2000.com/cgi-cls/display.exe?c2k+about-us>), Download Date: Aug. 6, 1997.
- "Tradingfloor.com" (<http://www.tradingfloor.com/info.htm>), Download Date: Aug. 14, 1997.
- "Nasdaq", (<http://home.axford.com/corfin/corf11.htm>), Download Date: Aug. 15, 1997.
- "Acquiring Credit", (<http://ianrwww.unl.edu/ianr/pubs/neb-facts/nf91-2.htm>), Download Date: Sep. 3, 1997.
- "About IAO Onsale", (<http://www.iaoauction.com/about.htm>), Download Date: Sep. 8, 1997.
- "Welcome to Onsale", (<http://www.onsale.com>), Download Date: Sep. 8, 1997.
- Kelsey, John, et al. "Conditional Purchase Order".
- "Siren Technologies, Introducing The Digital Menuboard", (<http://www.sirentech.com>).

* cited by examiner

10

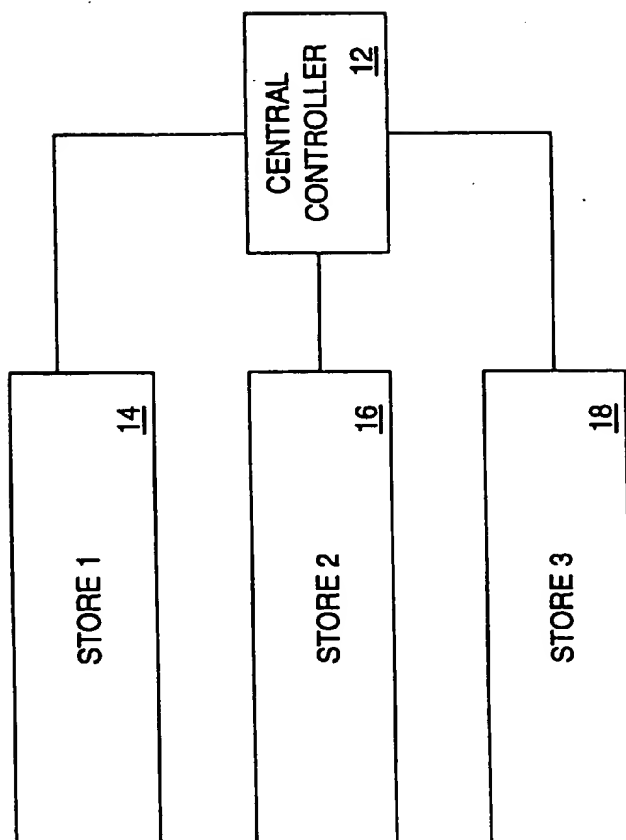


FIG. 1

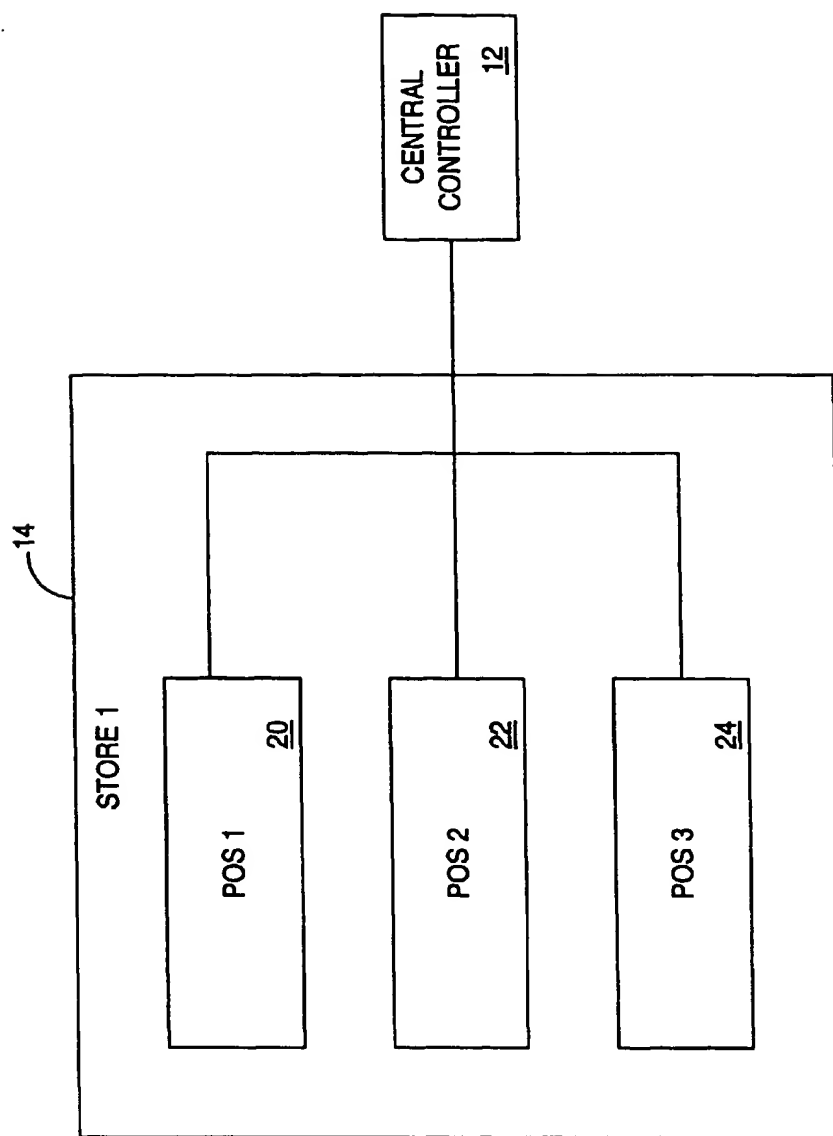


FIG. 2

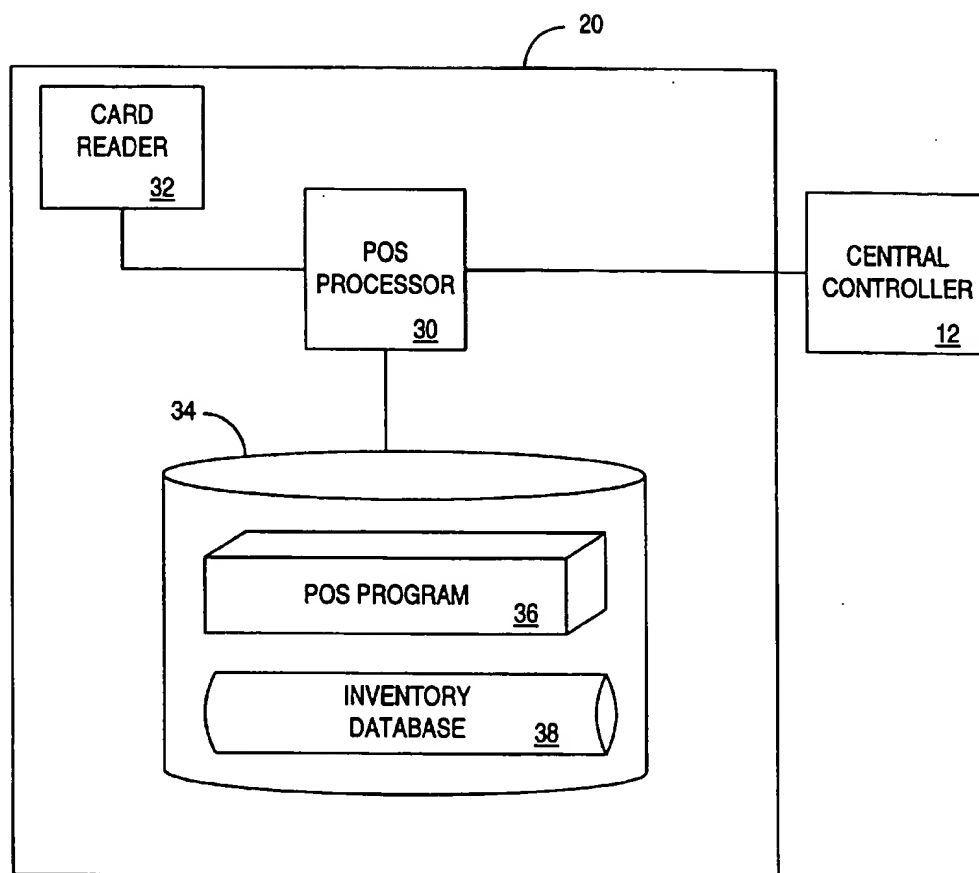


FIG. 3

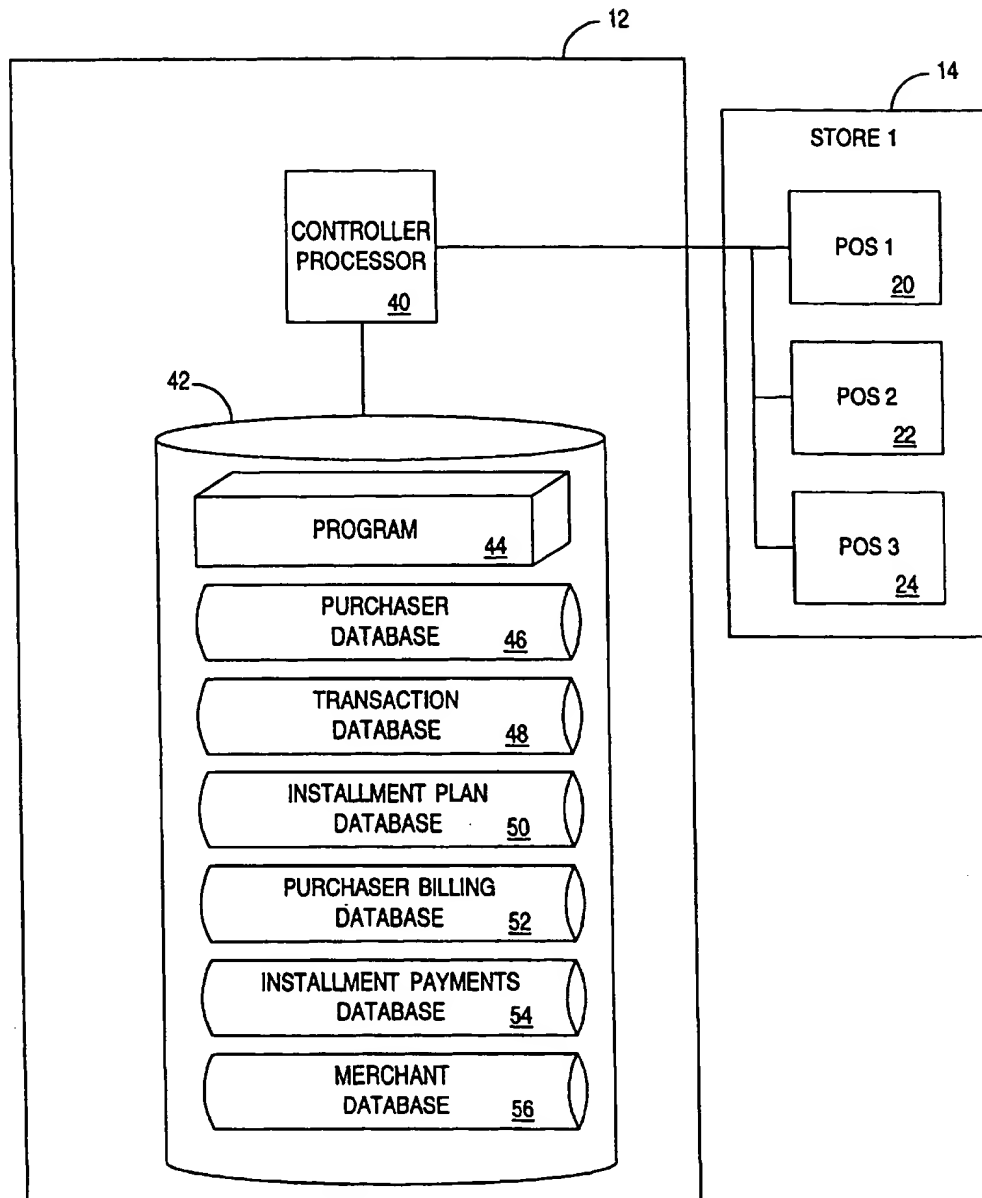


FIG. 4

46
→

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER <u>60</u>	NAME <u>61</u>	ADDRESS <u>62</u>	BALANCE LIMIT <u>63</u>	BALANCE <u>64</u>
1111-1111-1111- 1111	BILL SMITH	123 RED ST. ANYWHERE, USA	\$2,000	\$1,016.94
1111-2222-2222- 2222	SUSAN GREEN	456 BLUE ST. ANYWHERE, USA	\$4,000	\$3,120.48
1111-3333-3333- 3333	ELIOT BROWN	678 GRAY DR. ANYWHERE, USA	\$1,000	\$90.32

57 →
58 →
59 →

FIG. 5A

48

TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER 76	CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 78	TRANSACTION DATE 80	INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER 82	MERCHANT IDENTIFIER 84	PURCHASE PRICE 86
130112	1111-8888-8888-8888	8/23/97	NONE	13456	\$62.29
130113	1111-5555-5555-5555	8/23/97	A	12421	\$82.51
130456	1111-1111-1111-1111	8/23/97	B	12456	\$435.97

70

72

74

FIG. 5B

50

INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER 96	TERM 98	INTEREST RATE 100	REQUIRED PURCHASE PRICE 102
A	12 MONTHS	16%	BETWEEN \$250 AND \$1,000
B	24 MONTHS	15%	BETWEEN \$250 AND \$1,000
C	36 MONTHS	13%	BETWEEN \$250 AND \$1,000

90

92

94

FIG. 5C

108

109

110

112

114

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 1111-1111-1111-1111				
TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER <u>116</u>	TRANSACTION DATE <u>118</u>	BILLABLE CHARGE <u>120</u>	MERCHANT IDENTIFIER <u>122</u>	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION <u>124</u>
128003	8/21/97	\$32.81	12345	MISC. GROCERIES
128116	8/22/97	\$12.92	12348	GASOLINE
130456-B-1	8/28/97	\$21.14	NA	COLOR TELEVISION 456 PAYMENT 1/24

FIG. 5D

54

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 136	PURCHASE PRICE 138	TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER 140	INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER 142	NUMBER OF PAYMENTS MADE 144	INSTALLMENT AMOUNT 146
1111-3333-3333- 3333 130	221.47	118271	A	9	\$20.09
1111-2222-2222- 2222 132	482.61	128497	A	4	\$43.79
1111-1111-1111- 1111 134	435.97	130456	B	0	\$21.14

FIG. 5E

56

MERCHANT IDENTIFIER <u>156</u>	MERCHANT NAME <u>158</u>	ADDRESS <u>160</u>
12456	RETAIL STORE X	4820 RED ST: ANYWHERE, USA
12457	GROCERY Y	7221 AZURE LA. ANYWHERE, USA
12458	GASOLINE SUPPLIER Z	4281 GREEN STRIP DR. ANYWHERE, USA

FIG. 5F

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	BALANCE LIMIT	BALANCE
1111-1111-1111- 1111	BILL SMITH	123 RED ST. ANYWHERE, USA	\$2,000	\$1,016.94

TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER	CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER	TRANSACTION DATE	INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER	MERCHANT IDENTIFIER	PURCHASE PRICE
130456	1111-1111- 1111-1111	8/23/97	B	12456	\$435.97

MERCHANT IDENTIFIER	MERCHANT NAME	ADDRESS
12456	RETAIL STORE X	4820 RED ST. ANYWHERE, USA

INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER	TERM	INTEREST RATE	REQUIRED PURCHASE PRICE
B	24 MONTHS	15%	BETWEEN \$250 AND \$1,000

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER 1111-1111-1111-1111				
TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER	TRANSACTION DATE	BILLABLE CHARGE	MERCHANT IDENTIFIER	TRANSACTION DESCRIPTION
130456-B-1	8/28/97	\$21.14	NA	COLOR TELEVISION 456 PAYMENT 1/24

CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE	TRANSACTION IDENTIFIER	INSTALLMENT PLAN IDENTIFIER	NUMBER OF PAYMENTS MADE	INSTALLMENT AMOUNT
1111-1111- 1111-1111	\$435.97	130456	B	0	\$21.14

FIG. 6

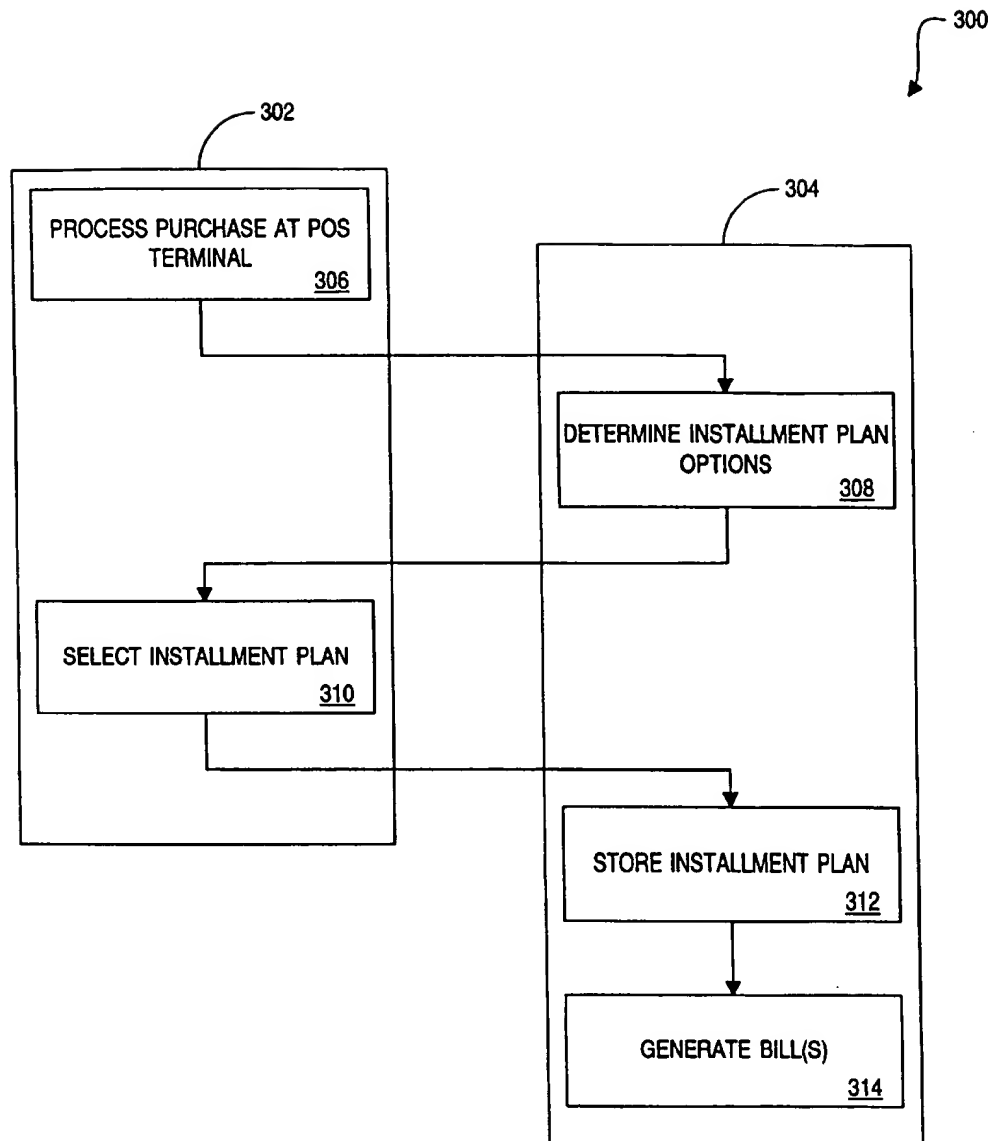


FIG. 7

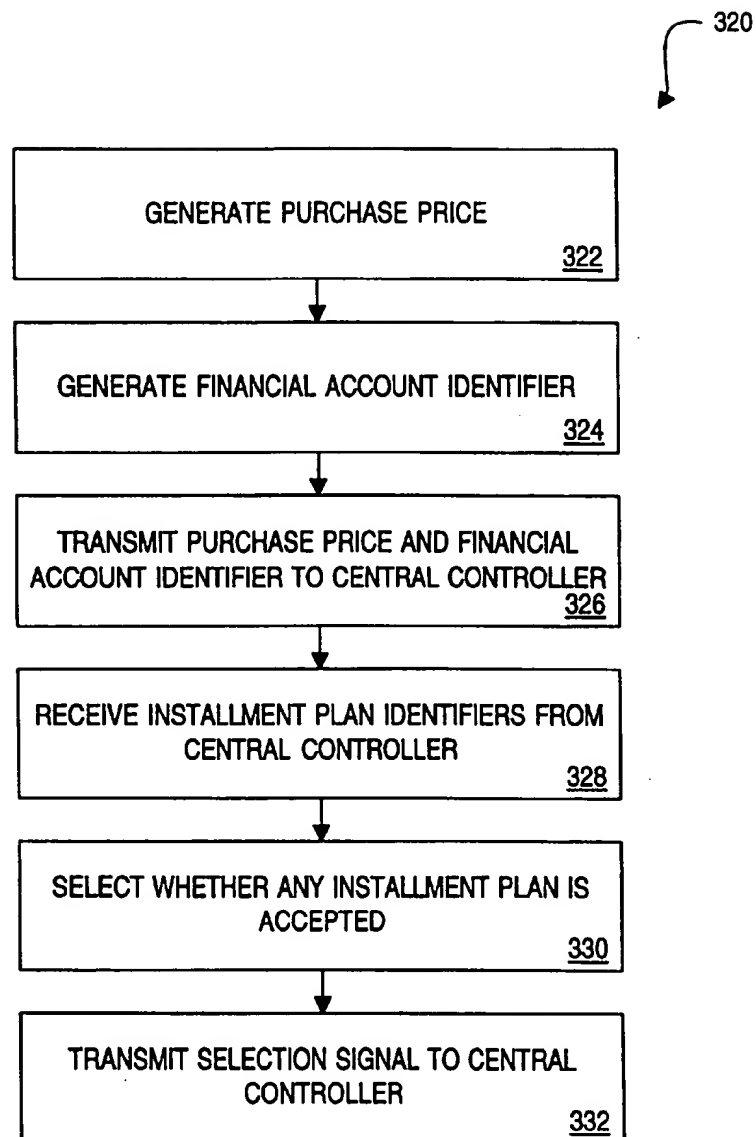


FIG. 8

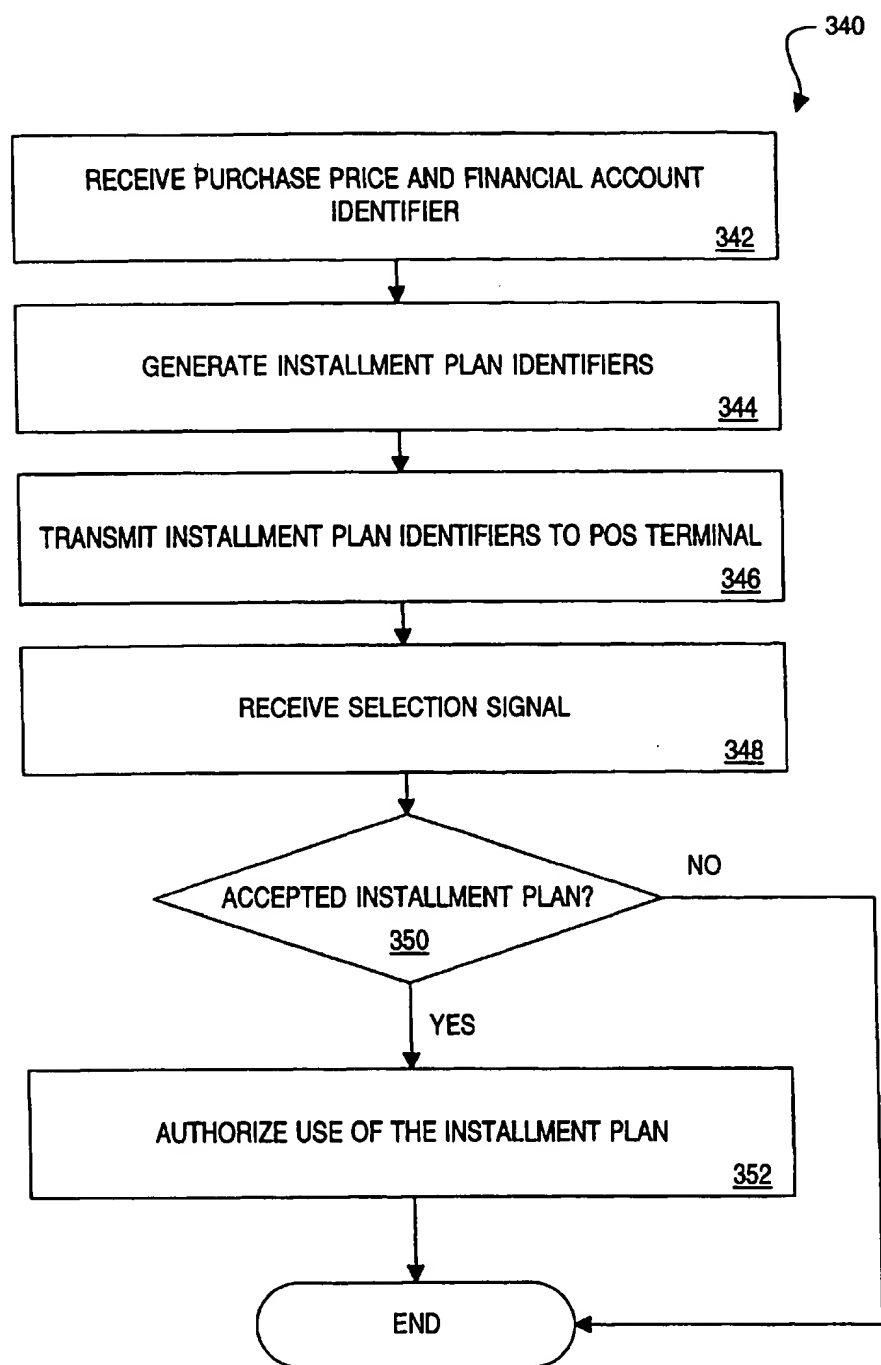


FIG. 9

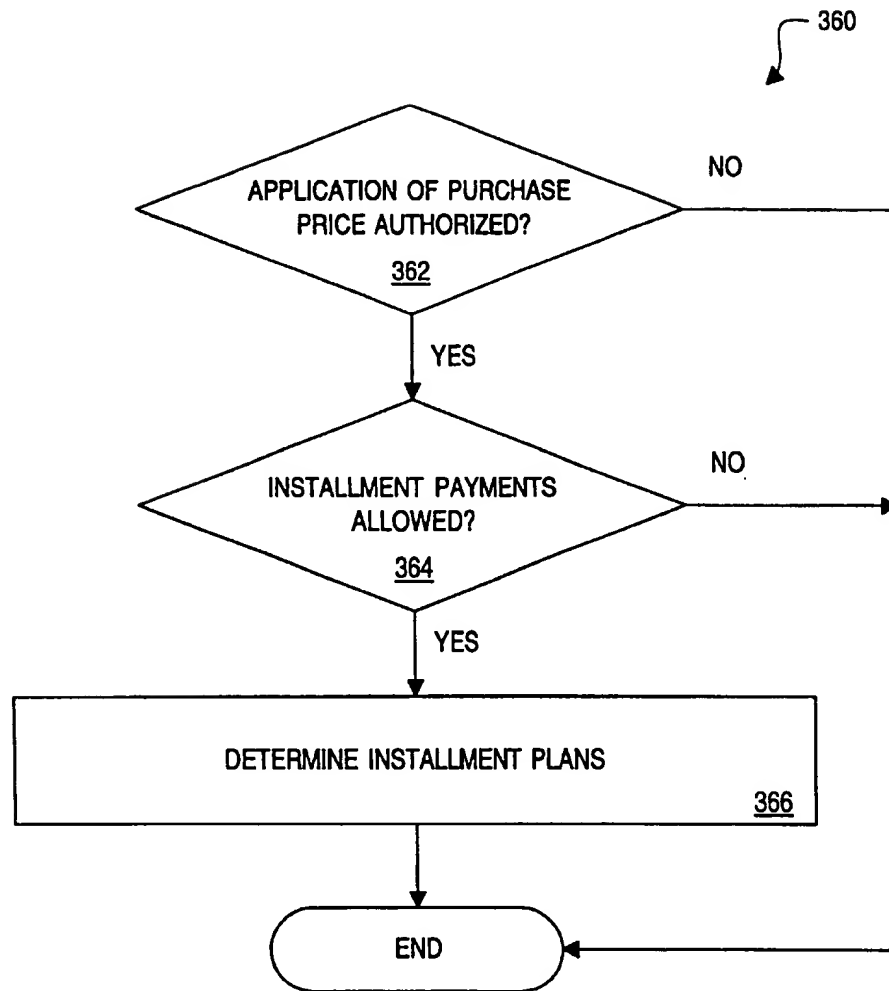


FIG. 10

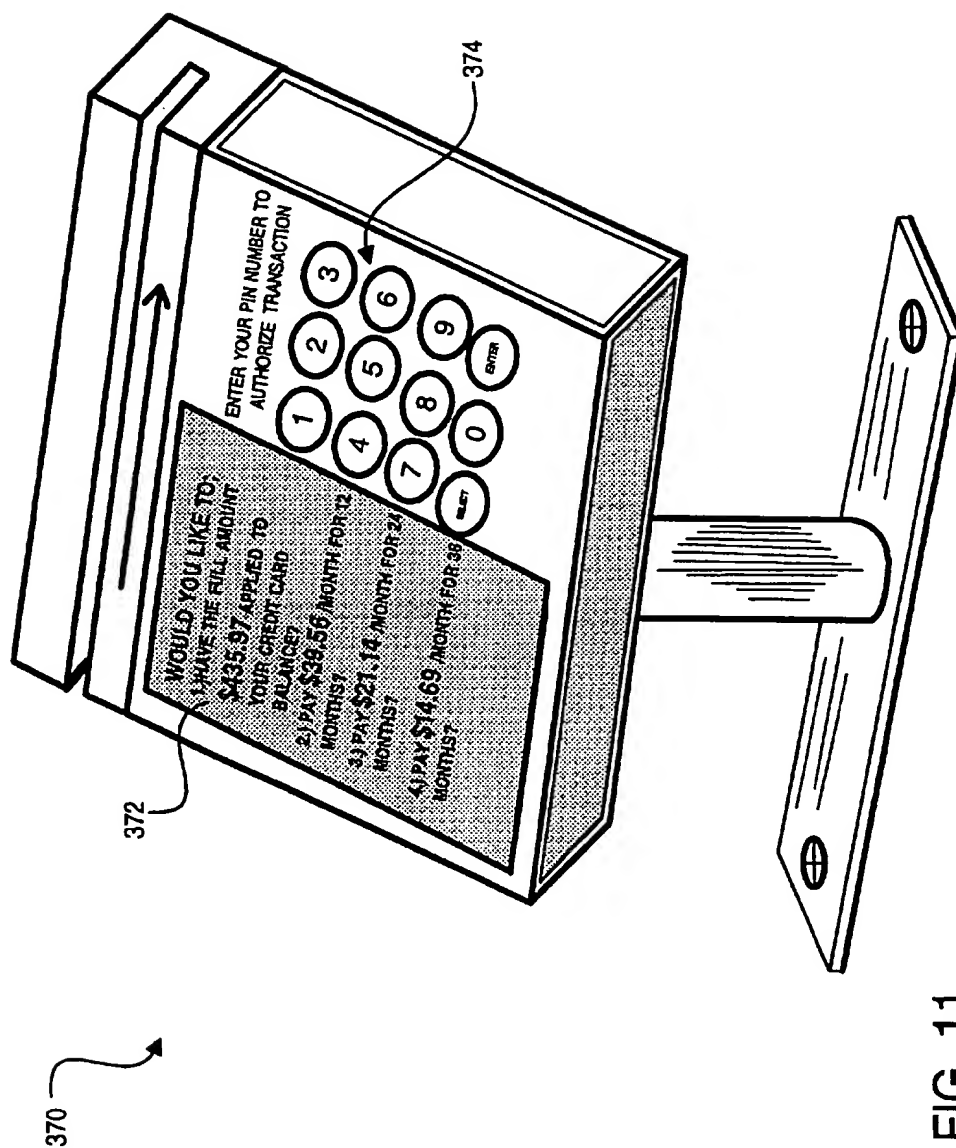


FIG. 11

400

STATEMENT

DATE **9/15/97**

FINANCE PLAN MINIMUM PAYMENT:	\$21.14
CREDIT LINE BALANCE	
MINIMUM PAYMENT:	\$24.00
TOTAL MINIMUM PAYMENT DUE:	\$45.14

PAYMENT DUE: **10/1/97**

CUSTOMER: **BILL SMITH**
ACCOUNT NUMBER: **1111-1111-1111-11 11**

YOUR CHARGES THIS PERIOD:

128003	8/21/97	SHOP RITE	MISC. GROCERIES	\$32.81
128116	8/22/97	EXXON	GASOLINE	\$12.92
130456-B-1	8/28/97	FINANCE PLAN	TELEVISION 456 PAYMENT 1/24	\$21.14
TOTAL				\$66.87

410
412
408
402
404
406

FIG. 12

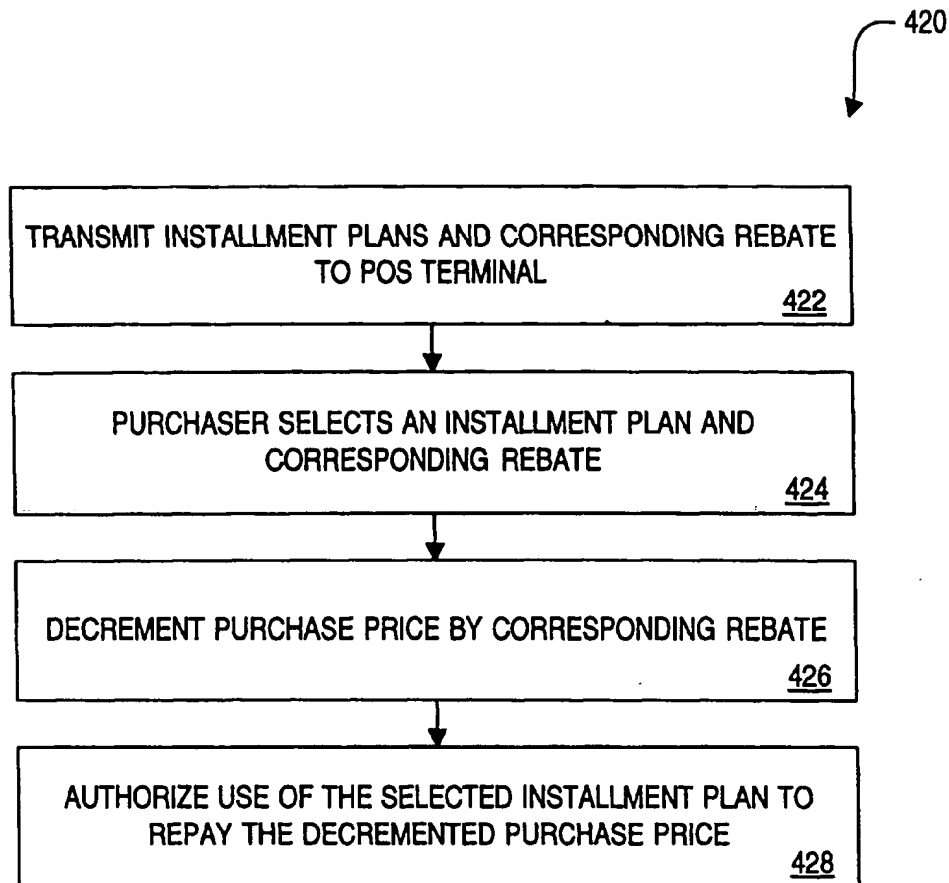


FIG. 13

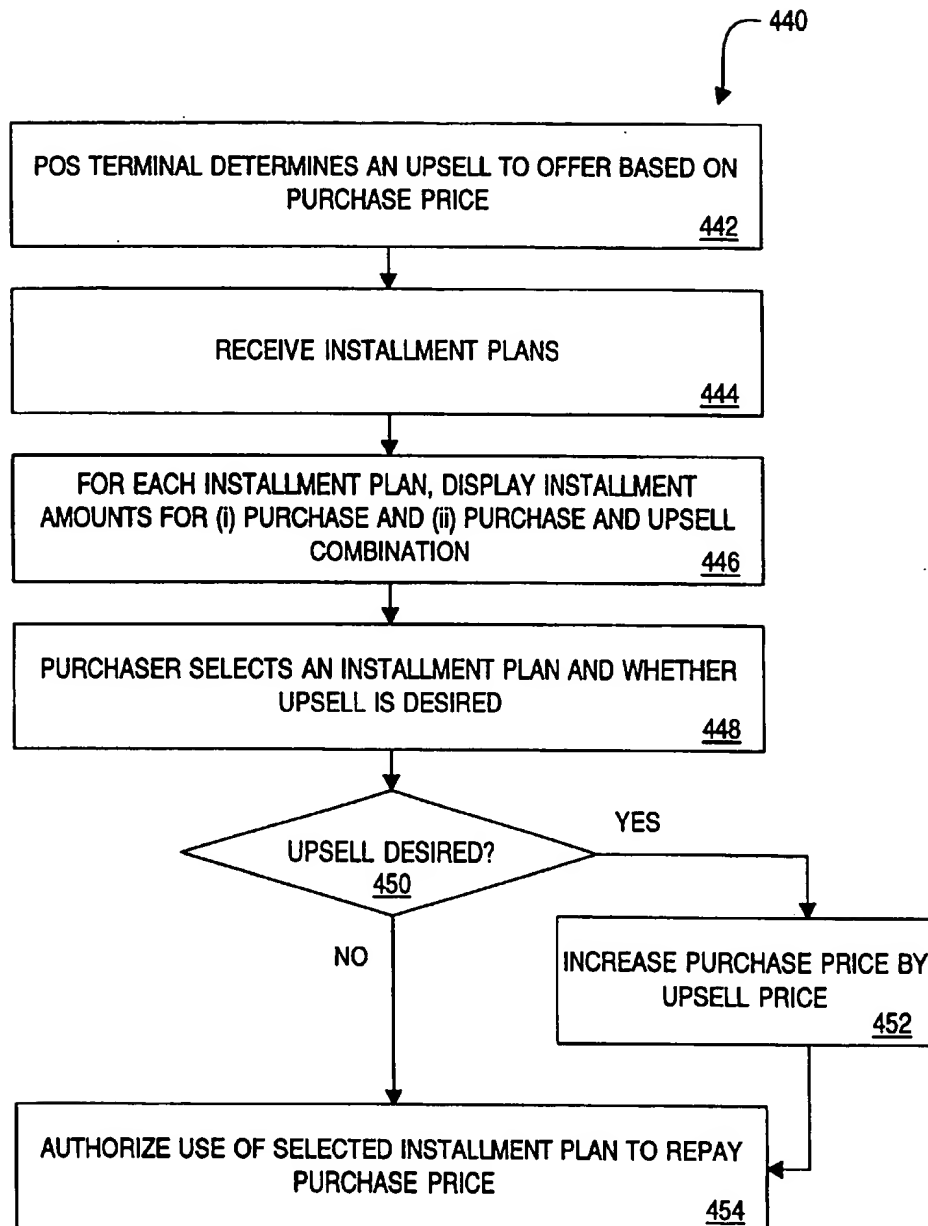


FIG. 14

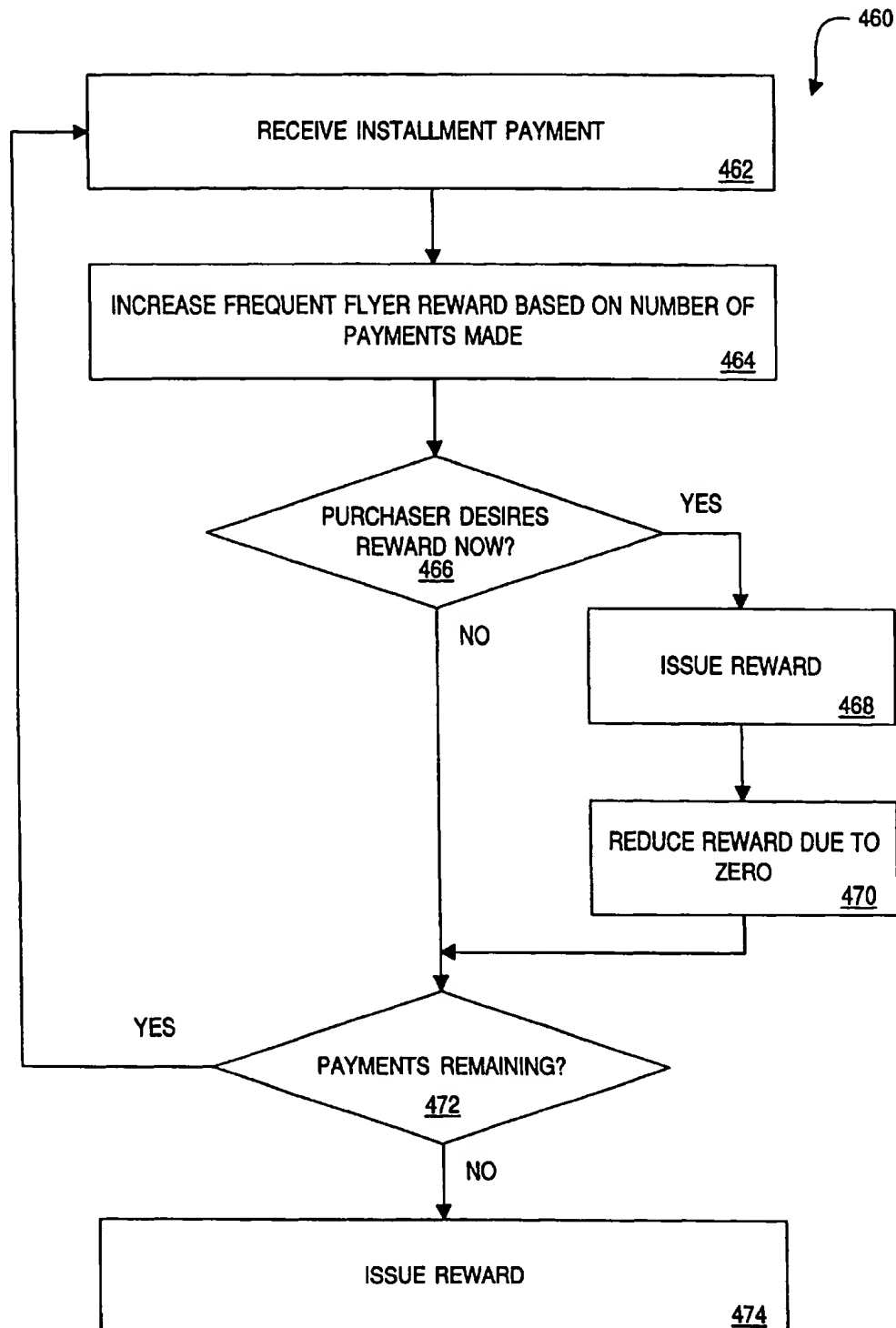


FIG. 15

1

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING AND PROCESSING INSTALLMENT PLANS AT A TERMINAL

The present application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/946,508 entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING AND PROCESSING INSTALLMENT PLANS AT A TERMINAL" filed in the name of Jay S. Walker, James A. Jorasch and Andrew S. Van Luchene on Oct. 7, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,064,987 which is a continuation-in-part of patent application Ser. No. 08/920,116, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT SALES AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL", filed on Aug. 26, 1997, a continuation-in-part of patent application Ser. No. 08/822,709, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING LOTTERY TICKET TRANSACTIONS UTILIZING POINT-OF-SALE TERMINALS", filed on Mar. 21, 1997.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for providing and processing installment plan options.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many purchasers are often unable or unwilling to pay for a desired purchase. The purchase may be, for example, a single high-priced item or a number of lower-priced items that together have a high purchase price. Unfortunately, the purchase price may be more than the purchaser is able or willing to spend at the time of sale.

Credit card accounts can allow greater flexibility in paying for purchases. When a purchase is paid for with a credit card, the purchaser need not tender cash or otherwise immediately forego money. Instead, the purchaser must pay the issuer of the credit card account within a predetermined period of time. Credit card accounts thereby allow purchasers to incur costs greater than those they are able to pay at the time of sale.

Costs that are "charged" (paid for using a credit card account) are added to a "balance" of the account. The purchaser may pay the balance with a single payment or in several smaller payments made over a period of time. Many purchasers prefer paying several smaller payments, instead of a single, larger payment. In return for allowing the purchaser to pay over a period of time, the issuer imposes interest on the balance. Typically, the balance is incremented by a predetermined interest rate at regular intervals, such as each month. In summary, payment amounts are subtracted from the balance, while interest and additional charged costs are added to the balance.

Each credit card account typically has a balance limit that is set by the issuer in order to deter or prevent a purchaser from incurring an unduly high balance. Exceeding the balance limit may not be allowed, or may impose a substantial penalty fee. Without such a balance limit, a purchaser may charge so many costs that the balance becomes unduly high. Consequently, the purchaser may not be able or willing to pay for the balance, and thus the issuer will not receive payments that are due.

The restrictions imposed by the balance limit are another reason why many purchasers are often unable or unwilling to pay for a desired purchase. Many purchasers are reluctant to maintain a balance that is near the balance limit, for fear of exceeding the balance limit. In addition, the purchaser may worry that a necessary but unanticipated purchase may not be allowed. For example, if a credit card account has a

2

balance limit of \$5,000 and a balance of \$4,500, an "emergency" purchase of \$1000 may not be allowed if exceeding the balance limit is forbidden.

Some sellers allow selected items to be paid for in a number of periodic payments ("installments"), rather than in one payment at the time of sale, as is more common. In return, the seller typically imposes a rate of interest on the purchase price, and interest thereby forms a part of each installment payment. For example, a seller may allow purchasers to pay for a \$100 item with three installments of \$35 per month. The seller receives $3 \times \$35 = \105 after the three installments are paid, which represents the \$100 purchase price and \$5 interest. Such smaller periodic payments are preferable to many purchasers, who may not be able to pay a single large payment.

Unfortunately, such installment-type payment plans ("installment plans") suffer from several drawbacks. For example, a seller must be assured that a purchaser is financially reliable, otherwise one or more installments may not be received. Therefore, the purchaser typically must obtain and complete a credit application, undergo a credit check and await credit approval, which is annoying and inconvenient to the purchaser.

The seller is likewise inconvenienced by establishing such installment plans, processing credit applications, policing nonpayment of installments and incurring various other expenses. It is inconvenient to bill each month, and economically unfeasible to bill each month for small amounts. In addition, it is difficult for a seller to collect bad debt (unpaid installments), especially since most sellers are not accustomed to collecting bad debt.

Overall, such installment plans can be expensive for the seller and annoying to the purchaser. Consequently, not all sellers allow installment payments, and those that do typically allow installment payments only for a limited selection of high-priced items, rather than for each item. Sellers rarely, if ever, allow installment payments on lower-priced purchases since the benefits to the seller are believed to be outweighed by the costs.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya ("BBV") is a credit card issuer that allows some purchasers to pay their account balances in installments. A purchaser negotiates via telephone with a BBV representative to establish an acceptable installment plan, if possible, at a time after purchases are paid for. Since the installment plan is established after purchases are paid for, the purchaser does not know at the time of sale whether installment payments will even be allowed. In addition, the purchaser does not know at the time of sale what interest rate will be applied if installment payments are allowed. Consequently, at the time of sale the purchaser may not be able to determine whether the purchase price is acceptable, even with an installment plan. In summary, negotiating with BBV to pay for an existing balance in installments cannot permit purchasers to make informed purchasing decisions at the time of sale.

Many banks provide loans, wherein the loan may be used to pay for various purchases. Such loans are typically repaid in fixed installments. Unfortunately, requesting and obtaining such loans is expensive and time-consuming, and loans may not be dispensed frequently. In addition, interest accumulates on the entire loan amount, so it is not efficient to use such loans to pay for frequent and varying purchases.

Some credit card issuers offer pre-approved loans in which installment payments of the loan are applied to the credit card account balance. Such pre-approved loans are typically offered only to purchasers with strong credit his-

3

tories. In addition, the offered loan is typically a large amount of money, such as thousands of dollars. Thus, as described above, it is not efficient to use such loans to pay for frequent and varying purchases. Accordingly, the usefulness of such a loan is limited for smaller purchase prices.

It would be advantageous to provide a method and apparatus that allowed purchasers to pay for a variety of purchases in installments. Such a method and apparatus would ideally overcome the drawbacks of known installment plans.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for allowing purchasers to select an installment plan for purchases at a time of sale.

In accordance with the present invention, a central controller receives from a POS terminal a purchase price and a financial account identifier. The financial account identifier specifies a financial account, such as a credit card account. The central controller, in turn, generates one or more installment plan identifiers indicating installment plans for payment of the purchase price. The installment plan identifiers are based on the purchase price and/or the financial account identifier. For example, certain accounts or certain high purchase prices may merit preferred installment plans. The installment plan identifiers are transmitted to the POS terminal.

A purchaser at the POS terminal selects whether he would like to pay for his purchase in installments and, if so, using which installment plan. The POS terminal generates a selection signal indicative of whether to accept any of the installment plans. In other words, the selection signal indicates a selected one of the installments plans (if the purchaser desires to pay in installments) or that no installment plan was selected. The POS terminal then transmits the selection signal to the central controller.

The central controller receives the selection signal. If the selection signal indicates acceptance of any installment plan, use of the accepted installment plan for the financial account is authorized. Thereafter, bills are generated which reflect installment charges to be paid. Thus, the purchaser may afford more purchases than otherwise possible, and may utilize such installment payments for purchases bought at many sellers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of an apparatus for providing installment plan options provided in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of a store of the apparatus of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a POS terminal of the store of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a schematic illustration of a central controller of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5A is a schematic illustration of a purchaser database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 5B is a schematic illustration of a transaction database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 5C is a schematic illustration of an installment plan database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 5D is a schematic illustration of a record of a purchaser billing database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 5E is a schematic illustration of an installment payments database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

4

FIG. 5F is a schematic illustration of a merchant database of the central controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration of exemplary records of the databases of FIGS. 5A through 5F.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating a process for allowing a purchaser to select an installment plan.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating steps of the process of FIG. 7 that are performed by a POS terminal.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating steps of the process of FIG. 7 that are performed by a central controller.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating a process for determining one or more installment plans to offer a purchaser.

FIG. 11 is a schematic illustration of a card reader of a POS terminal.

FIG. 12 is an exemplary bill generated in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating a process for determining and offering a rebate to a purchaser.

FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating a process for determining and offering an upsell to a purchaser.

FIG. 15 is a flowchart illustrating a process for providing frequent flyer miles to a purchaser paying in installments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a purchaser at a point-of-sale terminal with options for paying for a purchase. The purchaser selects between (i) charging the entire purchase price at the time of sale, as is common; and (ii) charging a number of installments at periodic intervals. Thus, the present invention allows credit card users to choose installment plans at the time of sale, thereby allowing purchasers to pay for many more purchases without exceeding the corresponding balance limit. Even after making high-priced purchases, a balance limit is not reached as easily, and thus much more credit remains available. Purchasers may even be able to pay for high-priced purchases that would have otherwise been unaffordable.

The credit card issuer or credit card clearinghouse typically provides and manages such installment plans, so sellers need not incur any charges associated with establishing and administering installment plans. Yet, purchasers may take advantage of installment plans at any seller that allows credit card purchases, and are not limited to selected items. Thus, the seller receives additional cash flow from selling additional items, and replacement inventory may be quickly acquired.

When establishing a credit card account for a purchaser, the issuer typically performs a credit check to determine a score indicating the purchaser's "credit worthiness." The balance limit is then set according to the credit worthiness, and may be adjusted thereafter. The credit card issuer thus already has credit information for the purchaser, and has presumably employed that information in (i) granting the credit card account to the purchaser, (ii) setting the account balance limit, and/or (iii) setting an interest rate of the account. Thus, in the present invention no additional costs need be incurred in reevaluating the credit worthiness of the purchaser.

Further, the present invention does not require any additional effort by the seller, who typically has no information on the credit-worthiness of the purchaser. The seller receives the full purchase price at the time of purchase regardless of whether the purchaser chooses to pay his credit card account

5

balance in installments, so the seller is not disadvantaged. In addition, since the seller need not perform any additional steps in offering installment plans, purchasers may take advantage of the present invention when paying for items from any seller that permits credit card transactions.

Of further benefit is that after being exposed to the installment options, the purchaser learns to associate corresponding monthly payment amounts with a purchase price. Thus, the purchaser can eventually become able to determine whether an item is likely to be affordable, even before the POS terminal provides installment plan options for a specific purchase.

Referring to FIG. 1, an apparatus 10 comprises a central controller 12 connected to each of stores 14, 16 and 18. As described in detail below, the stores 14, 16 and 18 are sellers that accept credit card transactions by purchasers, and the central controller 12 provides the stores 14, 16 and 18 with installment plan options for the purchasers at the time of sale. Although three stores are shown in FIG. 1, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the invention is applicable to one or more stores. The central controller 12 may be, for example, a controller of (i) a credit card issuer, such as Citibank Corporation; (ii) a credit card clearinghouse, such as First Data Corporation, or (iii) a store-specific (closed network) controller, such as a controller that administers transactions on J. C. Penney credit cards.

Referring to FIG. 2, the store 14 of FIG. 1 is illustrated in more detail. Stores 16 and 18 (FIG. 1) are similar to the store 14, and so a detailed illustration of each is omitted. The store 14 comprises POS terminals 20, 22 and 24, each connected to the central controller 12. The POS terminals 20, 22 and 24 are typically cash registers or other devices at which credit cards or ATM cards are used in paying or receiving money. Accordingly, the POS terminals 20, 22 and 24 accept input from credit cards or other financial accounts, and communicate with the central controller 12 to effect the use of financial accounts in paying for purchases. One or more POS terminals may be included in the store 14 and connected to the central controller 12.

FIG. 3 illustrates the POS terminal 20 of FIG. 2 in more detail. POS terminals 22 and 24 (FIG. 2) are similar to the POS terminal 20, and so a detailed illustration of each is omitted. The POS terminal 20 comprises a POS processor 30, such as one or more conventional microprocessors, which is connected to each of a card reader 32 for reading input from credit cards and a data storage device 34, such as a RAM, floppy disk, hard disk or combination thereof. The POS processor 30 is also connected to the central controller 12 of FIG. 1.

The POS processor 30 and the storage device 34 may each be (i) located entirely within a single computer or other computing device; (ii) connected to each other by a remote communication link, such as a serial port cable, telephone line or radio frequency transceiver; or (iii) a combination thereof. For example, the POS terminal 20 may comprise one or more computers connected to a remote server computer for maintaining databases. The card reader 32 may be any of several known devices that allow a credit card to be passed ("swiped") therethrough, thereby permitting information stored on the credit card to be read. One such card reader is an OMNI 490, sold by VeriFone Inc.

The storage device 34 stores (i) a program 36 for controlling the POS processor 30, and (ii) an inventory database 38 for storing item prices. The program 36 drives the POS processor 30 to operate in a manner known in the art, and particularly to calculate item prices and aggregate those

6

prices to determine purchases prices. The program 36 also includes program elements that may be necessary, such as "device drivers" for interfacing with the card reader 32 and/or computer peripheral devices. Appropriate device drivers and other necessary program elements are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein.

The inventory database 38 permits item prices to be determined, and thereby permits a purchase price of several items to be determined. In embodiments where there is more than one POS terminal for a store, the inventory database of each POS terminal may be stored on a single database server in communication with the POS processor of each POS terminal. Thus, each POS processor may access common item price data.

FIG. 4 illustrates the central controller 12 of FIG. 1 in more detail. The central controller 12 comprises a controller processor 40, such as one or more conventional microprocessors, which is connected to a data storage device 42, such as a RAM, floppy disk, hard disk or combination thereof. The controller processor 40, and thus the central controller 12, is further connected to the POS processors 20, 22 and 24 of FIG. 2. The controller processor 40 and the storage device 42 may each be (i) located entirely within a single computer; (ii) connected to each other by a remote communication link, such as a serial port cable, telephone line or radio frequency transceiver; or (iii) a combination thereof. For example, the central controller 12 may comprise one or more computers connected to a remote server computer for maintaining databases.

The storage device 42 stores (i) a program 44 for controlling the controller processor 40 in accordance with the present invention, and particularly in accordance with the processes described in detail below; (ii) a purchaser database 46 for storing purchaser records; (iii) a transaction database 48 for storing past credit card purchases; (iv) an installment plan database 50 for storing installment plan options; (v) a purchaser billing database 52 for storing billable charges; (vi) an installment payments database 54 for storing total installment payments made; and (vii) a merchant database 56 for storing merchant records.

The program 44 includes program elements that may be necessary, such as "device drivers" for interfacing with computer peripheral devices. Appropriate device drivers and other necessary program elements are known to those skilled in the art, and need not be described in detail herein. Each of the databases 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 are described in detail below and depicted with exemplary entries in the accompanying drawings. The schematic illustrations and accompanying descriptions of the databases presented herein are exemplary arrangements for the stored information. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, a number of other arrangements may be employed besides the tables shown in the drawings.

Referring to FIG. 5A, the purchaser database 46 stores entries 57, 58 and 59, each having a credit card account number 60 which uniquely indicates an account. Each of the entries 50, 52 and 54 further has a name 61, an address 62, an account balance limit 63 and an account balance 64. Each entry of the purchaser database 46 thus defines a credit card account and associated purchaser.

Referring to FIG. 5B, the transaction database 48 stores entries 70, 72 and 74, each having a transaction identifier 76 which uniquely indicates a credit card account transaction. Each of the entries 70, 72 and 74 further has a credit card account number 78 identifying an account on which the

transaction occurred, a date of the transaction 80, an installment plan identifier 82 for indicating an installment plan, if any, applied to the transaction, a merchant identifier 84 specifying a merchant at which the transaction occurred, and a purchase price 86 of the transaction.

Referring to FIG. 5C, the installment plan database 50 stores entries 90, 92 and 94, each having an installment plan identifier 96 which uniquely indicates a different installment plan. Each of the entries 90, 92 and 94 further has a term 98 indicating the number of payments to be made under the installment plan, an interest rate 100 of the installment plan, and a required purchase price 102 at which the installment plan may be utilized.

Referring to FIG. 5D, a record 108 of the purchaser billing database 52 (FIG. 4) illustrates billable transactions for an account defined by a credit card account number 109. A billable transaction is a charge that will typically appear on a purchaser's bill. For example, if a transaction having a purchase price of \$1,000 is to be paid for in installments, the total purchase price of \$1,000 does not appear as a charge on the bill. Instead, each of the installments appears as a charge on subsequent bills. Each such installment is generated based on the initial transaction purchase price, and stored in the purchaser billing database 52 (FIG. 4). In addition, since each of the installments are generated based on the initial transaction, it may be desirable that each installment have a transaction identifier related to that of the initial transaction. For example, if the initial transaction has a transaction identifier "555", the corresponding installments may have transaction identifiers "555-1", "555-2", and so on.

Typically, the purchaser billing database 52 (FIG. 4) includes a plurality of records such as the record 108. Each such record indicates the billable transactions for a different credit card account. The record 108 includes entries 110, 112 and 114. Each of the entries 110, 112 and 114 defines a billable transaction for the account, and is uniquely identified by a transaction identifier 116 corresponding to a transaction identifier 76 of the transaction database 48 (FIG. 5B). Accordingly, based on the transaction identifier 116, information corresponding to the transaction may be determined from the transaction database 48 (FIG. 5B). Alternatively, each of the entries 110, 112 and 114 may include corresponding information from the transaction database 48, such as the transaction date 118, the billable charge 120 and merchant identifier 122. Further, a transaction description 124 that describes the transaction may be stored. It will be understood that the billable charge 120 represents an installment amount when the corresponding transaction is an installment payment.

Referring to FIG. 5E, the installment payments database 54 stores entries 130, 132 and 134, each corresponding to a transaction that has had an installment plan applied thereto. Each of the entries 130, 132 and 134 has a credit card account number 136 indicating the account on which the transaction was made, a purchase price 138 of the transaction, a transaction identifier 140 uniquely identifying the transaction, and an installment plan identifier 142 indicating the applicable installment plan. Each of the entries 130, 132 and 134 further has a number of payments made 144 indicating the number of installments received for the transaction, and an installment amount 146 indicating the amount of each installment.

Referring to FIG. 5F, the merchant database 56 stores entries 150, 152 and 154, each indicating a seller which may communicate with the central controller 12 (FIG. 1). Each of the entries 150, 152 and 154 has a merchant identifier 156

uniquely indicating each seller, a merchant name 158 and a merchant address 160. If the central controller is a controller which communicates with only one seller, the merchant database may not need to be used.

FIG. 6 illustrates exemplary records used in establishing and utilizing an installment plan for a purchase. A purchaser database 200, which is an embodiment of the purchaser database 46 of FIG. 5A, stores an account "1111-1111-1111-1111". A transaction database 210, which is an embodiment of the transaction database 48 of FIG. 5B, stores a transaction "130456" on the account "1111-1111-1111-1111". As also illustrated by the transaction database 210, the transaction "130456" is for a purchase price of \$435.97 from a seller (merchant) "12456", and is to be paid for using installment plan "B". A merchant database 215, which is an embodiment of the merchant database 56 of FIG. 5F, stores a name and address of the seller "12456".

An installment plan database 220, which is an embodiment of the installment plan database 50 of FIG. 5C, stores a description of the installment plan "B". As illustrated in FIG. 6, purchase prices of between \$250 and \$1,000 may be paid for using installment plan "B". Such purchase prices are repaid in 24 monthly installments at an interest rate of 15%.

A purchaser billing database 230, which is an embodiment of the purchaser billing database 52 of FIG. 4, stores a billable transaction for the account "1111-1111-1111-1111". As illustrated, the billable transaction represents an installment payment of \$21.14 that is due in connection with the transaction "130456" illustrated in the transaction database 210. The billable transaction is identified by "130456-B-1", indicating that it represents the first payment under installment plan "B" of the transaction "130456".

An installment payments database 240, which is an embodiment of the installment payments database 54 of FIG. 5E, stores the number of payments made (zero payments) towards the transaction "130456". Based on the number of payments made, it may be determined whether, or how many, installments remain to be paid. Therefore, based on the installment payments database 240, it may be determined whether additional billable transactions will appear on subsequent bills.

Referring to FIG. 7, a method 300 illustrates in simplified form an embodiment of a process for allowing a purchaser to select an installment plan for purchases at a time of sale. The method includes steps 302 that are performed by a POS terminal, as well as steps 304 that are performed by the central controller. A purchase is processed at a POS terminal (step 306) in a known manner. For example, one or more items are recorded at the POS terminal, and a resulting purchase price is generated by retrieving and totaling the prices of each item. Alternatively, an amount of money may be withdrawn at a POS terminal, such as an automated teller machine (ATM), and thus the generated purchase price is the withdrawn amount plus ATM fees, if any. A credit card account number is also generated, for example, by swiping a credit card through a card reader.

The purchase price and account number are transmitted to the central controller, which determines installment plan options (step 308) and generates corresponding installment plan identifiers. Each installment plan identifier indicates an installment plan for payment of the purchase price. For example, an installment plan identifier may be an interest rate and number of payment periods, or may be a pointer to an entry in a database where such information is stored.

The installment plan identifiers are transmitted to the POS terminal, providing the purchaser with the installment plan

options to select. The purchaser selects one installment plan (step 310), if desired, and this selection is transmitted to the central controller. The selected installment plan, if any, is stored (step 312) and subsequently used in generating bills for the purchaser (step 314).

FIG. 8 illustrates a process 320 that describes in greater detail the steps of FIG. 7 which are performed by the POS terminal. As described above, the POS terminal generates a purchase price (step 322) and a financial account identifier (step 324), such as a credit card number, for specifying a financial account. The purchase price and the financial account identifier are transmitted to the central controller (step 326). The POS terminal may also transmit a merchant identifier specifying the seller controlling the POS terminal and/or product codes indicating each item.

In response, the POS terminal receives one or more installment plan identifiers, each specifying an installment plan for payment of the purchase price (step 328) and displays signals indicative of each installment plan. For example, the POS terminal may display monthly payment amounts and a number of months for each installment plan. The POS terminal generates a selection signal indicative of whether to accept one of the installment plans (step 330). The selection signal thus indicates (i) a selected one of the installment plans, or (ii) that no installment plan was selected (e.g., if the purchaser does not wish to pay in installments). The selection signal may be generated by a single choice (e.g., selecting from "plan A", "plan B" and "no plan"). Alternatively, the selection signal may include (i) a first selection indicating whether an installment plan is desired, and (ii) a second selection indicating a selected installment plan if the first selection indicates the installment plan is desired. In such an embodiment, the central controller may transmit the installment plan identifiers to the POS terminal either before or after the first selection. The selection signal is then transmitted to the central controller (step 332).

FIG. 9 illustrates a process 340 that describes in greater detail the steps of FIG. 7 which are performed by the central controller. As described above, the central controller receives the purchase price and the financial account identifier from the POS terminal (step 342). The central controller then generates at least one installment plan identifier defining an installment plan for payment of the purchase price (step 344). As described in greater detail below, the installment plan, and thus the installment plan identifier, is based on at least one of the purchase price and the financial account identifier. The installment plan identifier is then transmitted to the POS terminal (step 346).

The central controller then receives a selection signal indicative of whether to accept the installment plan (step 348). If the selection signal indicates acceptance of one installment plan (step 350), use of the accepted installment plan for the financial account is authorized (step 352). When use of the accepted installment plan is authorized, the purchase price is to be repaid in installments, rather than charged on a single bill. Calculation of installments and charging those installments on bills are described in detail below.

Referring to FIG. 10, a process 360 is performed by the central controller in determining one or more installment plans to offer a purchaser at a POS terminal. In general, the central controller determines whether application of the purchase price to the financial account is authorized (step 362). The step 362 is also known as "authorizing the charge", and typically comprises an evaluation of whether

the credit card account meets approval criteria of the credit card account issuer. Approval criteria are specific to each issuer, and may include the following: (i) the account must be in good standing, and not past due; (ii) applying the purchase price to the current balance of the account would exceed the balance limit (some issuers may approve purchases that exceed the balance limit by a specified margin), (iii) the corresponding credit card must not have been reported stolen or lost; and (iv) the account should not be closed.

If the charge is authorized, the central controller determines whether to allow installment payments on the purchase price (step 364). Typically, the central controller makes the determination based on the purchase price and/or the financial account identifier. For example, the central controller may compare the purchase price to a predetermined amount, and allow installment payments only if the purchase price exceeds the predetermined amount. The central controller may also determine whether the specified account has been "pre-approved" such that installment payments are always allowed, e.g. as determined by a purchaser score. An indication of such pre-approval may be stored, for example, in the purchase database 46 (FIG. 4). In still another embodiment, each installment plan may have one or more conditions, and installment payments are allowed if any installment plan's conditions are met. For example, one installment plan may have a condition that the purchase price is between \$250 and \$1,000, while a second installment plan has a condition that the total amount charged in the last month is over \$2,000. Such conditions may be stored in the installment plan database 50 (FIG. 4).

If installment payments are allowed, one or more installment plans are determined and offered to the purchaser (step 366), as described above. There are several different methods for determining installment plans to offer. For example, there may be a predetermined set of installment plans that is offered to every purchaser. In another embodiment, the set of offered installment plans may depend on the seller. Alternatively, there may be a set of installment plan identifiers stored for one or more purchaser entries in the purchaser database 46 (FIG. 4). In such an embodiment, the installment plan options would be "personalized" to each purchaser and the corresponding installment plans are in turn offered to that purchaser.

Installment plan identifiers for each purchaser may be determined based on a score that is predictive of purchaser behavior. The score is determined in accordance with a scoring system. A scoring system is a mathematical model designed to provide probabilities of future performance based on the actual historic performance of a creditor. Models are developed from past behavior and data relationships, and the models are used to identify predictive variables. Scoring systems can be used as absolute decision tools or in combination with judgmental and expert system rules.

Credit card issuers currently use scores to determine: (i) who will respond to an offer; (ii) who will reliably repay credit; and (iii) who will generate revenue for an issuer. The above-described scores are known as (i) response scores, (ii) risk scores and (iii) revenue scores, respectively. Response scores are used to determine how to modify solicitations for maximum results and for areas of the country that have the greatest growth potential for specifically designed card products, such as insurance or investment cross-sells. Risk scores are used to predict delinquencies and bankruptcies, as well as the extent and timing of monthly payments. Revenue scores are used in assigning a ranking to individuals by

11

the relative amount of revenue they are likely to produce over a period of time following score assignment. Revenue scores help issuers to manage accounts by identifying inactive accounts that should be targeted with an appropriate offer, and by identifying the most desirable prospects for acquisition.

A score may be classified as either a "credit score" or a "behavior score." A credit score is a statistical measure used by issuers to determine whether to extend credit in the form of a loan or as a credit line on a credit card account. Credit scores take into account many factors, including: annual income, years at current job, residence, debt payment history, current debt obligations and long term debt obligations. Issuers may assign different weights to these criteria to compute a credit score.

A behavior score is another statistical measure used by issuers to better manage accounts, thereby attempting to maximize profit earned per account. The behavior score can include more than 50 different characteristics, including: extent of monthly payments, promptness of payment, use of card for purchases or cash advances, size and type of purchases and types of spending categories among others.

Offering the installment plans to the purchaser typically includes displaying signals indicative of the installment plans. For example, as shown in FIG. 11, a card reader 370 of a POS terminal has a display region 372 that shows text indicating monthly payment amounts and a number of installments for each of three installment plans. To select one of the three installment plans, the purchaser would press a corresponding number on a keypad 374. To reject all installment plans, the purchaser would press another number key ("1" in FIG. 11) indicating that the purchase price will be applied to the account in one charge instead of in several installment charges.

When an installment plan is selected and transmitted to the central controller, the central controller calculates the amount of the corresponding installments based on purchase price, the interest rate and the number of installments. Financial calculations of this type are well known, and described in Chapter Three of "Principles of Corporate Finance, Fourth Edition", by Richard A. Brealey and Stewart C. Myers, incorporated herein by reference as part of the present disclosure. An installment appears as a charge on subsequent bills until all installments have been paid. The first installment may appear on the next bill (e.g., next month), or may alternatively appear after a predetermined "grace period" has elapsed. For example, it may be desirable that installment payments begin six months after a corresponding transaction.

Many accounts have a minimum payment amount that a purchaser must pay each billing cycle. In some embodiments, the minimum payment amount may be increased by the amount of each billed installment. Consequently, the credit card issuer is assured that both the original minimum payment amount and the installment are received each billing cycle.

Referring to FIG. 12, an exemplary bill 400 for account number "1111-1111-1111-1111" is illustrated. The bill 400 includes charges 402, 404 and 406, of which the charge 406 is an installment charge. The bill further includes a minimum payment amount 408, which is the sum of the amount 410 of the installment charge 406 and an "original" minimum payment amount 412 due without any installment charges.

Typically, a purchaser receives a bill and submits payment therefor. Each installment payment that the purchaser makes is recorded, allowing the central controller to determine (i)

12

the number of installments remaining, and thus (ii) when installment payments may no longer be requested. For example, upon receiving an indication that an installment has been received, the central controller may increment the number of payments made 144 (FIG. 5E) of the installment payments database (FIGS. 4 and 5E).

In other embodiments of the present invention, there may be rewards and/or "upsells" (purchase upgrade) offered to the purchaser in exchange for selecting an installment plan. In general, it may be desirable to offer a reward or upsell to a purchaser as an incentive to select an installment plan instead of paying the purchase price at once. For example, a purchaser may be offered a discount (rebate) off the purchase price if an installment plan is selected. It will be understood that although a discount may be applied to a purchase price, and the purchaser thus pays a reduced purchase price, the merchant would typically be credited with the original (not reduced) purchase price. Alternatively, the purchaser may be offered a cash payment from a cash register, frequent flyer miles or a product related to the purchased product in exchange for selecting an installment plan. In some embodiments, the offered reward or upsell may be based on the purchase price, the purchaser, and/or an item purchased. In other embodiments, the offered reward or upsell is predetermined, regardless of other factors.

FIG. 13 illustrates a process 420 for determining and offering a rebate to a purchaser. The central controller transmits installment plans to the POS terminal (step 422). Each installment plan has a corresponding rebate associated therewith. For example, a first installment plan may have a corresponding \$5 rebate, and a second installment plan has a corresponding \$20 rebate. The purchaser selects an installment plan, and thereby selects the corresponding rebate (step 424). The purchase price is decremented by the corresponding rebate (step 426), and the central controller then authorizes use of the selected installment plan to repay the decremented purchase price (step 428). Alternatively, rather than the steps 426 and 428, a "second transaction" may be generated which indicates that purchaser is due a refund, and the purchaser is given "cash back" from the POS terminal. The central controller then authorizes use of the selected installment plan to repay the purchase price.

FIG. 14 illustrates a process 440 for determining and offering an upsell to a purchaser. The POS terminal determines, based on the purchase, an upsell to offer (step 442). For example, if a purchase includes a stereo, the upsell may be a five-year warranty for the stereo. A system for determining and offering upsells is disclosed in co-pending patent application Ser. No. 08/920,116, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT SALES AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL", filed on Aug. 26, 1997.

The POS terminal receives installment plans (step 444), and displays, for each installment plan, installment amounts that are due for (i) the purchase, and (ii) the purchase and upsell combination (step 446). For example, the POS terminal may display:

With installment plan A: stereo=\$10 per month; stereo and warranty=\$11 per month

With installment plan B: stereo=\$5 per month; stereo and warranty=\$6 per month

A price of the upsell may be fixed or based on the selected installment plan. The upsell price may also be a price that causes the installment amount of the purchase-upsell combination to be an integral dollar amount, a multiple of five dollars, or any other desired value. The upsell price thus affects the installment amounts of the purchase-upsell

13

combinations, and may be calculated in the same manner as described above. The purchaser selects an installment plan and whether the upsell is also desired (step 448). If the upsell is desired (step 450), then the purchase price is incremented by the upsell price (step 452). Use of the selected installment plan to repay the purchase price is authorized (step 456), as described above.

Rewards and upsells may be offered to the purchaser in exchange for completing all payments for an installment plan, instead of prepaying the balance or defaulting on an installment payment. FIG. 15 illustrates a process 460 for providing frequent flyer miles to such a purchaser paying in installments. When an installment is received (step 462), a frequent flyer reward is increased, based on the number of payments made (step 464). For example, each payment made may increase the reward by 100 frequent flyer miles, or may double the number of accumulated frequent flyer miles. Alternatively, the initial payments may increase the reward by small amounts, or not at all, and only the last payment increases, or determines, the reward.

If the purchaser desires to receive any of the accumulated frequent flyer miles (step 466), the reward is issued (step 468) and in turn reduced to zero (step 470). If any installment payments remain due (step 472), the central controller waits to receive subsequent installments (step 462). If no payments remain, any reward remaining is issued to the purchaser (step 474).

Although the present invention has been described with respect to a preferred embodiment thereof, those skilled in the art will understand that various substitutions may be made to those embodiments described herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. For example, it will be understood that all of the installment payments which are due need not be equal.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for providing installment plan options at a terminal, comprising:

generating a purchase price;
generating a financial account identifier for specifying a financial account;
transmitting the purchase price and the financial account identifier;
receiving an installment plan identifier defining an installment plan for payment of the purchase price, the installment plan identifier being received in response to at least one of the transmitted purchase price and financial account identifier;
generating a selection signal indicative of whether to accept the installment plan; and
transmitting the selection signal.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

generating a merchant identifier; and
transmitting the merchant identifier.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

determining an upsell to offer.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the step of determining the upsell to offer comprises:

receiving an upsell identifier defining the upsell to offer.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the step of determining the upsell to offer comprises:

generating an upsell identifier defining the upsell to offer, the upsell identifier being generated in dependence on at least one of the purchase price and the financial account identifier.

14

6. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

displaying a signal indicative of the upsell to offer.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

displaying a signal indicative of the installment plan.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of receiving an installment plan identifier comprises:

receiving a plurality of installment plan identifiers, each defining an installment plan for payment of the purchase price, the plurality of installment plan identifiers being responsive to the transmitted purchase price and financial account identifier;

and wherein the selection signal is indicative of whether to accept any one of the plurality of installment plans.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the financial account identifier specifies a credit card account.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

determining whether use of an installment plan for the financial account is authorized; and

if use of the installment plan is authorized,
determining a periodic payment amount defined by the installment plan, and
applying the periodic payment amount to a balance of the financial account.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

printing indicia indicative of the periodic payment amount.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

calculating a balance due by adding the periodic payment amount to a predetermined amount; and
printing indicia indicative of the balance due.

13. An apparatus for providing installment plan options at a terminal, comprising:

a storage device; and
a processor connected to the storage device,
the storage device storing
a program for controlling the processor;
the processor operative with the program to
generate a purchase price;
generate a financial account identifier for specifying a financial account;
transmit the purchase price and the financial account identifier;
receive an installment plan identifier defining an installment plan for payment of the purchase price, the installment plan identifier being responsive to at least one of the transmitted purchase price and financial account identifier;
generate a selection signal indicative of whether to accept the installment plan; and
transmit the selection signal.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

generate a merchant identifier; and
transmit the merchant identifier.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

determine an upsell to offer.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

receive an upsell identifier defining the upsell to offer.

17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

generate an upsell identifier defining the upsell to offer, the upsell identifier being generated in dependence on

15

at least one of the purchase price and the financial account identifier.

18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

display a signal indicative of the upsell to offer.

19. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

display a signal indicative of the installment plan.

20. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

receive a plurality of installment plan identifiers, each defining an installment plan for payment of the purchase price, the plurality of installment plan identifiers being responsive to the transmitted purchase price and financial account identifier;

and wherein the selection signal is indicative of whether to accept any one of the plurality of installment plans.

21. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the financial account identifier specifies a credit card account.

22. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

16

determine whether use of an installment plan for the financial account is authorized; and

if use of the installment plan is authorized,

determine a periodic payment amount defined by the installment plan, and

apply the periodic payment amount to a balance of the financial account.

23. The apparatus of claim 22, further comprising:

a printer;

and wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

print indicia indicative of the periodic payment amount.

24. The apparatus of claim 22, further comprising:

a printer;

and wherein the processor is further operative with the program to:

calculate a balance due by adding the periodic payment amount to a predetermined amount; and

print indicia indicative of the balance due.

* * * * *